The Standard.

MLEIGH. WEDNESDAY. OCT., 31, 1855.

AN APPEAL TO MY SUBSCRIBERS. extlemen: About two months since I appealed to all pay up your subscriptions, and to pay in advance : at the same time, to three hundred and fifty of ants amounting to over four thousand dollars. Of thousand I have received only two or three hunlars!—and but few others have responded.

State. Nineteen-twentieths of them are entirely they are no doubt willing, to pay; but from proopportunity, they do not pay, and very many of in arrears. The main profits of my arduous and labors, I feel constrained to state, are from adverd job-work-and this with a weekly and semilist fully equal together to four thousand weekly bers. I cannot afford to lose thousands of dollars ar by this failure on the part of my subscribers: they are not much more prompt in their payments future. I shall be compelled, after the close of the ampaign, to adopt the cash system—to send to none t the cash in advance, and stop the paper as soon as a paid for has expired. Just think of it!—I have ding, for example, for four or five years, some thirs of the Standard to one County, and have not refrom these subscribers as much money as would pay paper used in printing for them! The same is true everal other Counties, but I have not yet cut these ents off, because it is highly important to the Demoause that the Standard, or some other Republican

should be circulated in these Counties. What I ask is this: That every subscriber to the Standwho knows or believes that he is due for it to any nt, will at once forward the money-a sum certain, if ows the amount, or near the amount-and if not cerof the sum due, such amount as he may consider right oper; and in all cases receipts will be immediately ed in the paper, showing the time paid for. If every iber will do this, the receipts which will be returned enable all to see how they stand; and then each one take a new start, with a determination (having filed his receipt for future reference) to pay always in ada custom, we beg leave to add, much better than ing one or any other for both subscriber and pub-There is little if any risk in sending money by nclose the amount in the presence of a Postmaster other witness, or have the Postmaster register the as containing money—pre-pay the postage, and I will consible after that. This is a plain and easy mode; y one who is able and disposed to pay—and who all at the office, or send by some friend—will avail

apelled, as above stated, to adopt the cash system, adard's circulation would in all probability, at once at least one thousand. This is matter for reflection my friends in all parts of the State, who have, as I ad as we all have, the cause of Democracy so much painful to me to have to write thus. I should b

mortified to be considered a dun, or as unreasonaimportunate in dealing with my subscribers-to f whom I owe so many thanks and so much grati-I have spoken plainly, but nothing is further from han a disposition to irritate or offend any one; and I are that the necessity which I regarded as existing for ing this appeal, has occasioned me more anxiety and antness of feeling than it will to any one to whom

This appeal is, of course, not intended for such as have his call should be responded to, as I have a right to and as I trust it will be, I shall be thereby cheered labors, and enabled to incur more pecuniary outlays acrifices for the cause during the ensuing campaign; disappointed, one source of consolation will be that already somewhat accustomed to it; and I shall con-, whatever may happen, to devote all my energies to aders, and to the great and glorious party which has nored and sustained me beyond my merits. W. W. HOLDEN.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

From time to time, says the Washington Union, we find in many of our exchanges statements in regard to the classification of the United States Senhe which are calculated to mislead the public. Subined we give a correct list of the members of at body, the class to which they belong, and the racancies which have occurred through default of

Jones, Tennessee,

Mallory, Florida,

Mason, Virginia,

Rusk, Texas,

Wade, Ohio,

Sumner, Massachusetts.

Thomson, New Jersey,

Toucey, Connecticut,

Class 1. - Term ending March 4, 1857. dams, Mississippi, yard, Delaware. ght, Indiana, adhead, Pennsylvania, Pratt, Maryland, ss. Michigan, ge, Wisconsin New York, Vermont, r. Missouri, llin, Maine, es, Rhode Island.

Weller, California. Class 2.—Term ending March 4, 1859. n, Rhode Island, Hunter, Virginia, Tennessee, Jones, Iowa, Wilson, Massachusetts. amin, Louisiana wn, Mississippi, Sebastian, Arkansas, lay, Alabama. Stuart, Michigan, avton, Delaware, Thompson, Kentucky, Toombs, Georgia, ouglas, Illinois, vans, South Carolina. Wright, New Jersey, senden, Maine, Reid, North Carolina, Hale, New Hampshire, louston, Texas,

Class 3.— Term ending March 4, 1861. lell, New Hampshire, Iverson, Georgia, Biggs, North Carolina, Johnson, Arkansas, Batler, South Carolina, Pearce, Maryland, Crittenden, Kentucky, Pugh, Ohio, Seward, New York, ollamer, Vermont, burkee, Wisconsin, Slidell, Louisiana, oster, Connecticut. Trumbull, Illinois, larian, Iowa, Yulce, Florida. There are now five vacancies in the Senate, the

erms of Messrs. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, Atchison Missouri, Pettit of Indiana, Cooper, of Pennsyfania, and Gwin of California, having expired on the 4th of March, 1855.

Petersburg Fair .- The Union Agricultural Fair, ecently held in Petersburg, Va., is represented in he papers as having been quite successful. The Express gives the following as to the last day:

"THE UNION AGRICULTURAL FAIR. - Last Day. here were a great many persons yesterday on the bove grounds to see and be seen. The day was hightful, and the ladies, of course, looked radiant, hile the gentlemen were all gallantry. The numerous articles in Octagon Hall and Floral Hall rereived due amount of attention. A curious paintng, said " to have been painted by a blind man in lark cellar," was an object of great curiosity.he noticed also a fine looking gent from Columbia, C., who placed himself en the top of the table in e attitude of Paris whistling a sonnet to the fair reek. He drew a great deal of attention from the air sex, The painting of the winter scene in the tall, was truly fine and so real that its sight made cople chilly. The beautiful Grecian paintings, in mamental leather work frames, were very much imired. These paintings and frames were all ex-Stated by Miss Mary F. French, of Oak Hill, Chessfield, and are very complimentary to her talent an artist and lady of taste. Numbers of persons ere round the show-cases, and the handsome ardes of gentlemen's dress exhibited by A. S. Sha-& Co., wholesale merchants of Petersburg, drew

After the lists of premiums were read off by the etary, J. V. Scott, Esq., the sales commenced. fat beeves were very much esteemed, and some bought for this city consumption at \$150 each. w and calf of Paschal Buford, Esq., was reto an offer of \$500! Horse flesh was very

in the market. he excellent band of music, our city Independ-Brass Band, enlivened matters all over the unds with spirited and pertinent pieces of music ing the day.

he receipts during the week at the gate were S1500.

tatside, the shows drew many persons, and all and up in a very merry manner.'

James C. Bruce, Esq., of Halifax, Va., is the Presat of the Union Society; and there are some fif-Vice Presidents-of whom the following, as we them mentioned in the Express, are from North arolina: Dr. Pritchard, Gen. T. J. Person, N. M. ong, R. A. Hamilton, Joshua Perry, W. Baird, R. Sloan, Judge Settle, Chas. L. Hinton, Cad. Jones, W. Holt, J. H. Haughton, David Hinton, and A. Arrington.

The Clarion Democrat and several other Demoatic papers of Pennsylvania have raised the name llon. Jas. Buchanan, for the next President.

CHEERING SIGNS.

The recent elections in Maine, Pennsylvania, In-

diana, and even Ohio, are full of cheering indications of a sound and conservative sentiment on the question of slavery in these sections of the Union. The three former States have been carried by the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings by immense majorities; and in Ohio the gain for the cause of the Constitutional party has been not less than fifty thousand since 1854. New York, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts will vote on the 6th November. As to New York, we confess, we have but little hopenor are we much concerned as to how her people' may vote at this election; but the chances are in favor of good results in both Wisconsin and Massachusetts. Illinois, we are assured, is soundly Democratic, and will show herself so at her next election; and we think we may safely count on New Hampshire and Connecticut. So much for the nonslaveholding States. A majority of their people, we sincerely believe, are not only disposed but determined to maintain the Constitution and to do justice to the Southern people. Here, then, is an anchor of hope. We have always insisted that the Union could be preserved only bya firm demand by the Southern people of all their Constitutional rights, and by a concession of these rights by the free States. The Constitution is the bond of the Union. As long as that exists in its purity, and is faithfully executed, so long will the Union endure-but no longer. Turning to the South, we see Virginia, North

Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Texas all ranged under the Democratic Republican banner: and Mississippi, Louisiana, and Maryland,-whose people will also vote in November .- will no doubt fall in under the same flag. Whether we look North, or West, or South, the signs are cheering.

Another gratifying evidence of a sound public opinion in the free States referred to, is to be found in the unselfish and elevated conduct of many of their public men. Douglas, Dallas, Bigler, Seymour, Toucey, Cass, Dickenson, Choate, Everett, Evans, Farley, and others, are exerting all their energies to stay the torrent of fanaticism, and to save the Union. The "little giant" has been heard in Chicago -- in Chicago, where, a year ago, his voice was drowned by the cries of a ferocious mob; and resolutions (which we gave in our last) were adopted doing entire justice to the Southern people .-The North and the South can stand together, and they will, in the next Democratic National Convention. What comes afterwards will be, destiny-and that is, continued Democratic ascendency in this

In this connection we ask the attention of our readers to the following admirable letters of Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut, and Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, addressed to the late Democratic Mass Meeting at Lexington. Gov. Toucey is one of the ablest and best men of the free States; and Mr. Dixon, formerly a Henry Clay Whig, and Senator from Kentucky, is now side by side with the Democrats against the Know Nothings. Such voices, at such a time, are indeed cheering. We take courage from them, and press onward with a lighter and more determined step in the path of duty.

Letters of Senators Toucey and Dixon, Addressed to the late Democratic Mass Meeting at Lexington, Kentucky.

Letter from Hon. Isuac Toucey.

HARTFORD, Sept. 29, 1855. I thank you, gentlemen, very sincerely, for your " warm and cordial invitation to be present and accept your hospitalities at Lexington on the 5th of October next, when the whole democracy of Kentneky are requested to meet in unsworn council, to assist to save the Union from the attacks of abolitionism on the one side, and sectional and religious bigotry on the other."

It is no longer to be demed that the crisis has

arisen which was viewed by Washington with seri-

ous apprehension, and against which he took occasion, in his Farewell Address, to forewarn his countrymen-when a strictly sectional party has been formed to agitate upon the subject of a great local interest which divides the States by a geographical line very nearly into two equal-parts. We are now in the midst of that crisis—the only one which can be at all formidable to the people of this countrythe only one which is likely to endanger the greatest and noblest work which Providence has ever permitted to come from the mind of man-the only one which threatens to over throw the common government of these happy States, to deluge the fair fields of America in oceans of blood, and to entail upon the present generation, and upon posterity, a series of disaster which no man can fully foresee or adequately appreciate. I meet the crisis without fear, for I know that the great heart of the country is sound—the heart of the North and of the South, of the East and of the West, is sound-sound in its love of liberty and equal laws-sound in its love of the Union-sound in its love of that constitution which unites us in bonds of fraternal amity under one constitutional republican government, and has carried the American people forward with unprecedented rapidity to the rank of the greatest and most powerful nation of the world. The hearts of the American people are right. They will not suffer this government to be overthrown, and all our national blessings and future hopes to be scattered to the winds. They will never permit the gallant ship which has borne us safely through many a stormy sea to be scuttled and sent down to the bottom by the treachery of a portion of the crew. They detest the narrow illiberality which would sacrifice a man to an accident of birth. They detest narrow bigotry which would deny to others the religious liberty which it claims for itself. They detest the gross injustice and selfishness which would challenge for ourselves, for our own people, or our own State, greater rights and liberties than we are willing to accord to other people of the other States. They will never permit the Union to be broken up because we recognise in all our policy the great instrumentality by which the people of every separate community, both as colonies and as States have been accustomed to be governed in their internal affairs, from the first settlement of the continent down to

the present time. There is one grand army already in the field, well organized and disciplined, ready to do battle for the constitution. It is the great national democratic party of the country. It has never yet been disbanded; and it never will be disbanded until the government shall cease to exist. It has no sympathy with a warfare upon a persecuted class, nor with treasonable designs of any sort, whether to resist the execution of constitutional laws, or by open force, or by indirect means, to resist, or render practically null and void, the plain provisions of the constitution. It does resist to the utmost the assumption by government of ungranted powers, and will maintain to the last extremity the right of the States and of the people as the best judges of their own social wants, and the exclusive depositories of all sovereign power not clearly granted away, but reserved in fact for the precise purpose of making the wisest and best provisions for those very wants.

There is also another class in the field, not so numerous but still large and powerful, ready also to do battle for the equal rights of the States under the constitution, and to resist the aggressions of bigotry and of sectionalism. It is the class of men of liberal and national views, who spurn the madness of fanaticism and the treachery of a midnight cabal. These men will not sacrifice race or country to mere party ends.

We enter the contest with sanguine hopes and firm purposes, under the solemn conviction that we are strugling to save the country from the greatest calamity that could befall it-the overthrow of the constitution and the subversion of the government. From the inmost recesses of my heart, I bid you,

and all who unite in the effort to rescue the country from the impending disaster, God speed!

Very respectfully, ISAAC TOUCEY. To R. Wickliffe, J. C. Breckinridge, C. C. Rogers, and R. W. Woolley, Esqs., Committee of Invita-

Letter from Hon. Archibald Dixon. HENDERSON, (Ky.,) September, 1855. GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of theinst., inviting me to be present at a meeting of the democracy and national men of the country, to be held at Lexington on the 5th of October next, to consult in regard to the safety of the republic. The republic is indeed in danger, and it will require all the sound and national men of the country to save it; and occupying the position that I do, of belonging to no party but my country, I would willingly co-operate with any party that in this her hour of extremity and danger can aid her. The American party at this time cannot help her-divided, as it is, into two great sectional parties; the one northern, and the other southern, and on platforms entirely opposite. It is impotent to do good, and only powerful to do evil. It can only arm the North against the South, and the South against the North-and then endanger, if not destroy, the Union. The democratic party now is the only party that has a national platform on the subject of slavery, on which the national men of every State can stand. It is the party that can defeat in the next presidential election the abolitionists and freesoilers of the North; and to accomplish this object, I will not only unite with them, but war with them to the death. Regretting that cricumstances over which I have no control will prevent my being present on the occasion alluded to,

I remain, very truly and respectfully, your &c., ARCH'D DIXON. To R. Wickliffe, J. C. Breckinridge, C. C. Rogers, R. W. Woolley, esqs., Committee of Invitation

Query.-The last Legislature passed an act authorizing Gov. Bragg to continue Professor Emmons as State geologist. Has His Honor done so? We see from the last National Intelligencer that

"Professor Emmons, the State geologist of New York, has traced in the valley of the Adirondac, for a distance of two and a half miles, a bed of rich iron ore. He says there might be procured within two feet of the surface seven million tons of ore, which would make three million tons of superior

We hope that this bed of iron ore may prove at least equally as rich as the copper and coal mines, be discovered in this State. Can any one give us any information respecting the Professor? Is he the geologist of New York or of North Carolina? or is he the geologist of both? and may we look for another letter from him a jow days before the meeting of the next Legislature?

Hillsborough Recorder. Professor Emmons has his laboratory in Albany, New York; and he has been there for some months past, engaged in analyzing, and also in having prepared the plates for his forthcoming Geological Reports for this State. He is not the State geologist of New York. This error arose from the publication of an extract from one of his Reports made in

1837, at which time he was the New York geologist. Prof. Emmons' Reports for this State will be put to press some time during the ensuing winter, and will be printed (one thousand copies) by March

The Professor passed through this place a few days since, on his way to the Chatham coal fields.

THE ELECTIONS STILL TO COME IN 1855 .- Louisiana votes on Monday, November 5, for State officers and five representatives to Congress. Mississippi, Monday, November 5, State officers and five representatives to Congress. New York, Tuesday, November 6. State officers, but no Governor or Licut. Governor. Wisconsin, Tuesday, November 6, State officers. Massachusetts, November 6, Governor, State officers and legislature. Maryland, Wednesday, November 7, six representatives to Congress, two State officers, legislature, &c. In Tennessee, Alabama, California, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, the legislatures in each State elect one United States

MURDER.-We learn that a negro man, belonging to Mr. Kilpatrick, of Pittsboro', was killed by another negro, belonging to Dr. Hall, on Friday last. An altercation arose at a corn shucking, and after some words, a stab was inflicted which produced death in a few hours. The murderer was commit-

More Proof for Southern Know-Nothings .-In a speech delivered by Senator Seward, at Buffalo, on the 19th inst., as published in his Albany organ, the Evening Journal, the following remark, which will be interesting to southern know-nothings, was

"The republican party holds either paramount or, at least, respectable rank and authority in thirteen of the States, with either the whole or a majority of the representatives of each of those States in the federal Union.'

It will be remembered that those representatives now claimed by Mr. Seward as black republicans were enabled to secure their elections by the active co-operation of abolitionists and know-nothings. Their elections were heralded as know-nothing triumphs over democracy, and on the strength of these triumphs know nothingism flourished in the South. We presume it will not be hereafter denied that in the free States the alliance between know-nothingism and abolitionism is perfect.

EXHIBITION OF HORSES AND CATTLE AT BOSTON,-The national fair at Boston was stopped Wednesday by a severe northeast storm. The grounds showed a dreary space only enlivened by the appearance of men in great coats and big boots, having the care of the horses and cattle. The rain was incessant. At dinner, the President announced that the exhibition would commence again when the weather was fair. Over four hundred and fifty horses have been entered. Among them are nine stallions, belonging to Mr. Jackson and Mr. Motte, of Long Island, sired by Flying Cloud out of Andrew Jackson mares. A colt, belonging to Mr. Motte, of Manhattanville, L. I., one year old last May, fourteen hands and three inches high, was sold on the ground yesterday for \$600. A despatch dated at Boston, Thursday evening,

Immense crowds of people attended the show today, estimated at from sixty to one hundred thousand. Many could not get in, owing to the inabiliexhibition is very fine.

WHAT A WEBSTER WHIG PAPER THINKS OF THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.-Here is a plan of the campaign of 1856. If the Democratic party into that campaign with the Union on their side, and the Abolitionists on the other, they will beat the latter as badly as they beat General Scott at the last election. The Know-Nothing party is no national party at all, and it will not be alive a year hence for any purpose of good or evil.

The idea of creating a great Northern party passes away with the elections in Indiana and Pennsy-Ivania. No such party can be formed which has the elements of any strength within it, and the men who join it are sure to be in a minority in their day and generation.

Boston Courier.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR.

The annual Fair of the Cumberland Agricultural Society has again been postponed to the 28th November, instead of the 14th as heretofore published. This change has been made in consequence of other conflicting public meetings that are to take place upon the week first appointed. It will commence on the 28th November and continue three days. By order of the Executive Committee.

J. P. McLEAN, Sec'y. Oct. 13, 1855.

[Reported for the Standard.] Proceedings of the Grand State Inquest, setting on the dead body of "Sam," in Raleigh, on Friday and Friday night, the 19th of October,

In obedience to precepts issued from head quarters, the jurors summoned to hold an inquest over the defunct body of "Samivel," vulgarly called "Sam" or "Sambo," met in the third story of the brick building on Smith's corner, in Raleigh, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 19th inst.

Some confusion arose from the fact that there was found no one present with authority to act as coroner. Some fifteen or twenty were talking at once, and for about two hours it was impossible to catch more than fragments of the speeches made. The expressions of "Locofocos," "foreigners," "big footed Irish," "poor Sam!" "native Americans," &c., &c., were mixed and mingled with the sobs and sighs of sympathizing friends, in such inextricable confusion that your reporter was on the eve of abandoning his task and retiring, when the sentinel on guard at the door announced a "distinguished arrival," and in stalked a large, burley old man, with massive jaws and lowering brows, beneath which gleamed two little twinkling eyes. His frame was stalwart, his hands brawny, and on the whole he looked like a man that would count one at a corn shucking, a log rolling or a house raising. For a moment the Babel-like confusion was stilled: but this temporary silence was followed by a loud and enthusiastic burst of "That's the man for coroner!" Mr. K. Straner mounted the table and spoke about

"My saddened friends and fellow-jurors: Allow me to introduce to you all, collectively, Hon. Alfred Dockery, and to propose that we elect him coroner on this mournful occasion. [Sighs.] This eminence is eminently due him. You all recollect that he was the Whig candidate for Governor last year, and that he was defeated. [Groans ab imo pectore.] Then, like the rest of us, he renegaded, (applause) for what is any party worth to a man unless it gives him office? (Loud cries of "nothing.") I therefore propose that we elect, by acclamation, Hon. Alfred Dockery, as State Coroner.'

A thundering cry of "Dockery!" went up from every throat, and five or six laid hold of him and dragged him up on the high three-legged stool that they called the coroner's seat, and which was placed at the prostrate head of "Sam." As soon as silence could be restored the coroner stood up on the round of the stool and said :

"Fellow-citizens: I'm much obleeged to you for the high position you've elevated me to, and the more so as it was onexpected. I'm a plain man, and don't know nothing about larnin'-I wish I did. But I'll do the best I can, so let's perceed to busi-

He resumed his seat, and the jurors were sworn in. The clerk suggested to the coroner that he had fears that the dead body would stink when it was uncovered, as it had been dead so long. The coroner said he could stand any thing-that he was used to nasty things, but told the jurors they had probably better send and get a few bottles of cologne, musk, and other perfumeries. Mr. Beach said snuff would be sufficient for him, whereupon he rapped his box and plugged up both nostrils with the titelating particles. A messenger was dispatched for the perfumeries, and several jurors followed him to the door, and whispered, "Brandy for me."

About half an hour elapsed before the disinfectants were all distributed, and the question then arose who was to uncover the dead body. This was debated for an hour and a half, and without being decided the question of dinner was raised. Some were hungry and wanted dinner, while others-insisted that they should act and not eat. After discussing the matter until 5 o'clock, the original mover withdrew his proposition, remarking that it was now too late for dinner. Another moved to adjourn and take supper, but it was too early for that, and after an hour's discussion it was amended by resolving to adjourn at 7 o'clock to Ironmonger's, for refreshments, and to meet again at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Beach came forward yery magnanimously, and proposed that, as he thought himself better fortified than any one else against the stench, that he would open the coffin. A desultory discussion sprung up as to whether one who had once been a locofoco should be allowed this distinguished honor : and before arriving at any thing definite, the coroner announced that "7 o'clock has arriv', " wher eupon the jury room was vacated by the living.

9 О'сьоск, Р. М. The jurors re-assembled, the coroner upon hi stool. All asperities seemed mollified-all seemen in pretty high glee; and some even indulged in embracing each other and declaring their mutual loves. Your reporter was reminded of an "Irish wake," but as that is something that smacks of foreignism, of course no imitation was thought of by the jurors. It was at once decided that Mr. Beach should oper the coffin, assisted by Mr. James B. Leopard. Th

coroner rose on the round of his stool and said: " Feller-sinners: Thar lies all that is left us of ou onct beloved Samivel. You all know he died on th 2nd of last August; and we then buried him, no thinking that he had been foully dealt with. Sence then, however, it has been rumored that he was murdered by the Locofocos, and we have dug up the body and brung it here for you, as the State jury, to set on. Take care of your noses and raise he led from the coffin.'

By this time about half the jury was collected around the coffin-the other half snoring in sweet oblivion in different positions about the room. Every man had his perfumery to his nose, and in a moment the lid was raised,

Your reporter cannot do justice to the scene that ensued. A horrible stench reeked up, and a little vapory ism floated on the atmosphere, out at an open window, and took its course due North. Nothing remained in the coffin-it was empty-Sam had evaporated. The coroner gave a groan and shook his bushy head; the jurors fell back aghast, each glancing enquiringly at the others; and a voice, from whence proceeding none could tell, was audible over the room: "Samivel has returned from whence he came!"

Some of the sleeping jurors were aroused, and swore that whilst they slept the Locofocos had come and stolen the body. Two hours were apent in surmises, wranglings, recriminations, conjectures, oaths, and every sort of abuse of divers things, matters and persons. Groups of two or three, or more, collected about the room. Some were mad, some were in despair, some groaned, some cursed-and some snored on and under the bench-

es. The Rev. Mr. Cane, formerly Samivel's Chaplain, was in one corner on his knees, praying vehemently that no more foreigners might ever get to America, and no more Catholics to heaven.

At eleven o'clock the coroner again called the jurors to order, and two of them were appointed to awaken the sleepers, as there was business of great importance on hand. This task was accomplished by sticking pins in the snorers; and as soon as order was restored, Mr. Short, of Lexington, who had just been waked up, wanted to know what was on hand.

Mr. Doubt, of the Star, explained, that inasmuch as Samivel was evaporated, he thought it advisable

to transmogrify the jury into a political meeting, and the coroner into President of said meeting : after which his brother Gales, of the Register, would submit some resolutions, which had been drawn up for consideration.

After a few remarks from several persons, the transmogrifications were made unanimously, and the President returned his thanks, standing on the round

Mr. Gales then read the following resolutions: "Resolved, That, as our secret scheming and plotting were exposed by the rascally Locos, so that we could keep no secret, therefore we abolish secresy, and try our hands openly at that we could not ac-

complish secretly, viz: rooting Locos out of office and getting ourselves in.

Resolved, That we do hereby ratify and endorse the principles embodied in all the Know Nothing platforms in every section of the United States,

put us in office. Resolved, That we have three great primary principles, without which no one can be a Know Nothing : First, to get the offices ; second, to hold them : and third, to make all we can out of them.

provided those making them will vote with us and

Resolved, That all nominations made by our party. for office, shall be made with an eye single to the three foregoing primary principles.

Resolved, That we hold a State Convention on the first of next April, as that is a great day anyhow,

and well adapted to us. Resolved, That we think the National Council was in too big a hurry in selecting the 22nd of Februry next as the day for nominating a candidate for President; for as Mr. Rayner's prospects for that office are now somewhat darkened, he wants more time to

brighten them up. Resolved, However, that, lest such postponement should not take place, we appoint two delegates to said Convention, but that we do not publish their

Resolved, That all foreigners and Catholics shall be protected in all the rights guaranteed to them by the Federal and State Constitutions; but that we deny that these Constitutions permit either to hold of-

fice, or the former to vote-unless they vote with us. Resolved, That an executive central committee of five be appointed; but that their names be kept dark. It shall be their duty to attend to matters and things generally, to grease and regulate the inachinery of our plots and plans, to carry on a universal correspondence with every body, to take such steps as will secure us the offices and spoils, and to make themselves useful at all times; and that said committee appoint county committees in every county; and that county committees appoint subcommittees; and that the sub-committees appoint other committees, and so on, until the susceptibility of divisibility is exhausted and every Know Nothinn has an office.

After five hours' discussion these resolutions were adobted. To attempt a full report of the speeches would be a herculean task; and even a sketch of them would extend this report to too great a length. Your reporter, however, took pretty full notes, and he may hereafter write out and condense the efforts of the most prominent speakers.

After the adoption of the platform the President returned his thanks, the Chaplain asked a blessing, and the meeting adjourned one hour before day.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.-This morning about 71 o 8 o'clock, while the omnibus belonging to Holmes' Hotel was being driven up Front street to the stable, the horses took fright at something and commenced running a little below Princess street. At the crossing of Front and Princess the omnibus received a severe jar from striking against the flags at the crossing, which rendered the horses still more unmanageable. Mr. Gabriel Holmes, who was on the box driving, appears to have been in some measure unscated at this point and could not recover himself. While attempting to restrain the horses he was thrown from his place, and would appear to have fallen on his head. One of the wheels of the vehicle passed over him-he got caught in the other, and was thrown round more than once. When taken up he was dead, his neck being broken. Medical attendance was immediately at hand, but, of course, unavailing. A colored man, "David," who was on the box at the same time, was thrown off nearly two squares above, but not hurt. The omnibus came in contact with a dray in the neighborhood of Front and Walnut, when it was upset and torn to pieces and the horses got loose from it. Mr. Holmes fell about one-third of a square above Princess street.

Mr. Holmes was thirty-one years 6 months and 22 days old, and had before him the prospect of a long and useful life. Few men were more popular than he, and none more deservedly. He was an amiable, clever, generous man in all the relations of life, and his less will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends and relations.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN TEXAN RANGERS AND INDI-ANS .- The Galveston Civilian of the 14th gives an elaborate account of the fight between three companies of Texas volunteers, under Captains Calla-han, Henry, and Benton, and a large body of Lipan Indians, near Eagle Pass, in which the Indians were severely chastised, 85 killed and over 100 wounded. From Capt. Callahan's report we make the following extracts: "The men who were killed of my command are

W. A. Clopton and August Smith, of my company, rangers; Willis, Jones, of Capt. Henry's company, and H. R. Holland, of Capt. Benton's company of volunteers. The men wounded are John Gregory, (dangerously,) of Capt. Henry's company, Capt. Nat Benton slightly, and First Lieut. Henry B. King, slightly. Patton, slightly, and Eustace Benton mortally, of my company. Mr. Benton is a nephew of the Hon. T. H. Benton." Capt. C. is now occupying the town of Piedras Negras, and says:

We are well fortified here, with cannon for out protection, and have support at hand sufficient to shield us from molestation till we receive reinforcements. We have brought all our wounded with us, and they are all cared for at the hospital at Eagle Pass. Our dead shall be brought in, and receive decent interment on American soil. We are in hourly expectation of an attack from a thousand Mexicans and Indians, but we can whip them."

"The Seminoles, Muscaleroes, and Lipans are all determined to scourge Texas with blood and outrage so long as they remain unchastised. We fought all these tribes yesterday, and, as we learn, the cel-ebrated Seminole chieftain Wild Cat."

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph of Tuesday says: From the annual report of the South-Western Rail Road, we notice that, notwithstanding the many disadvantages which operated against it during the past year, it has largely increased its business, and is at present in a very flourishing condition .-The following table will show the comparative earnings of the year just terminated with those of the

68,200 88	53,094 19
24,948,46	18,552.13
48,967,56	51,999.81
17,358,32	18,794.77
26,011,85	24,762.09
18,352,46	12,267.60
	26,788.55
17,170,92	11,390.92
7,054,05	6,000.00
256,596,05	219,090.14
	24,948,46 48,967,56 17,358,32 26,011,85 18,352,46 28,531,55 17,170,92

219,090,14 Increase, 87,505,91

Transporting Iron, Lumber, &c., for Americus ex-1,761.34 Total bales Cotton. 105,083 Total No. Passengers, through, 27,814 31,910 Total Number Passengers, Way, 31,030 80,522

For the Standard BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS. Greenville, Oct. 31st. Trinity Chapel, Beaufort, Nov. 2nd. Washington, Zion Chapel, Beaufort, Nov. 3d and 4th. Nov. 5th. St. John's Church, Pitt Co., Nov. 7th. The Africa at Boston.

OCTOBER 26.—The Cunard steamship Africa reached here last night. The following items gleaned from her mails, have not been published heretofore: Among the passengers is Mr. Thackerary, the lecturer, and Col. Lawrence, bearer of despatches. Gen. Simpson had tendered his resignation to

the government, but they refused to accept it. A letter from Mamesch says, it was expected that the floating batteries would open fire against the north side of Sebastopol on the 11th of October. The bullion of the Bank of England had de-

creased to 660,000 pounds sterling; but 778,000 pounds, were kept in reserve. The announcement that the Allies were about to advance on Perekop, had caused a further rise of 1 on Consols, making a total advance that day of

seven-eighths. The latest quotations from the Press of Friday show an advance of 11 per cent. since Thursday, when the decision of the Bank was made known. Money was in good demand, and the supply fair. There was an apparent cessation in the drain of

THE COURT OF CLAIMS commenced its sessions in Washington city on the 17th inst. Among the attorneys sworn, we notice the name of Hon. Geo. E. Badger of this State. There are 241 cases on the docket, of which the one that involves the largest amount of money, probably, is the claim for interest on the indemnities paid under the treaty of 1819, with Spain, by which Florida was acquired.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO., Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore St. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27, 1855. WHEAT-The market was rather better to-day with sales at \$2 08 for prime white. Fair to good lots \$1 80 to

SALT-The market is firm at \$2 for fine and \$1 50 for TOBACCO-The market is rather lower except for fine

working sorts.
APPLE BRANDY-Sales at 70 to 75, COTTON—We quote cotton at 8 cents.

BACON—Virginia hog round 141/4 to 15; sides 141/4 to 15 cents; Western Sides and Shoulders at 14 to 141/4 cents.

GUANO-The market is almost bare with sales making CLOVER SEED-The market is very active at \$8, with

an upward tendency.

LARD—We note sales of kegs at 12; barrels at 13, and pails at 16 cents.

MACKEREL—Medium No. 3's \$51/2 to \$6. SALT—Some holders of Liverpool fine ask \$1 85. The FLOUR- Sales of city brands extra \$91/4 to 93/4 Superfine \$9. CORN—We hear of no sales to-day. We quote at 80 to

85 and the market not brisk.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET. FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 27. The supply of BACON is good, and but little change in

are making at 8 cents for best grades. CORN wanted at 65 cents for new. FLOUR has further advanced, and we put

price-12 to 1316 cents. COTTON has declined, and sales

up quotations 25 cents—price \$8 to \$8 75. CHICKENS, EGGS, &c., scarce and wanted. SPTS. TURP. 36 cents per gallon. MARRIED. At Castalia, in Granville Co., on the evening of the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Burton, of Halifax Co., Col. Whit. R.

Swain, of Bertie Co. to Miss Lucy A., daughter of Col. W. W. Young of Granville. City papers please copy DIED.

In this City, on Sunday night last, Mary, infant child of Jefferson and Julia Fisher.

In Jones County, near Trenton, on the 10th inst., after a brief illness of a few days, and very unexpectedly to her family and friends who were with her, Mrs. Zilphy Nethercott, wife of John H. Nethercott, in the 31st year of her

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS." PARADE ON CAPITOL SQUARE ON FRIDAY next (2nd November,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Winter Uniform, armed and equipped, for the purpose of target firing.
(By order of Lieut. Commanding.)
CHAS. H. THOMPSON O. S.

FOR SALE. A Rare Chance for Wollen and Cotton Man-

THE "OLD NORTH STATE MANUFAC-TURING COMPANY" HAVING SOLD their Buildings and Grounds to the Atlantic & N. C. R. Company, will offer at public Sale (if not otherwise disposed of previously) on the 30th day of November, on the premises, their entire stock of Machinery, comprising their

Wollen and Cotton Mill, also,

1 Twenty-five Horse (power) Engine and

2 Boilers, each (Cylender) 30 ft. long and 36 in diameter.

It was made by J. P. Morris & Co., Philadelphia, and is declared by all who have seen it in operation, to be unsurpassed by any in the State.

Their Woolen Machine consists of 3 sets Cards, 1 Broad

Gig, 1 Shear, 3 Jacks, 5 Jean Looms, 1 do Grinder.

1 Sattin Napper, 3 Cash'm'r do. 2 Wool Pickers, 3 set Fulling Stocks, 2 Sattinett do. 1 Cloth Winder. Also, many other articles too numerous to mention, such as Fanks, Dye-tubs, welded wrought Iron Pipes for cold water and for heating the Buildings by steam, etc., etc. The above Machinery is in good running order, requiring but few repairs to make it almost as good as new.' It was manufactured by Henry Goulding and Wm. Bickfred, of

Worcester, Mass., whose names are a guarantee for their The Cotton Machnery was made by Messrs Danforth, Cooke & Co., of Patterson, N. J., is entirely new, and only one half of it has been in operation. It contains all the latest improvements, and has been pronounced by one of our most experienced manufacturers to be unequalled by any in the States, and the Vern has been pronounced. any in the State; and the Yarn has already established a name, taking precedence even of the very best offered in this market. It is composed of 636 inch Cards, 1 Railway head with plunger, 1 Drawing frame with patent Coilers and Stop Motions, 2 coilers to the head.

I Single and 1 Double Roller beam Speeders, 4 improved Danforth Spinning Frames, 132 Spindles each, 3 Power Reels, 1 warper, &c., &c. And in fact of every article of Machinery that goes to

And in fact of every article of Machinery that goes to make up what may be called a perfect Factory.

Persons desirous of purchasing are requested either to call upon John Blackwell, President, or James W. Carmer, Secretary, or Dr. John A. Guion, Treasurer; or to address their inquiries to the "Old North State Manufacing Company," Newbern, N. C.

Oct. 30, 1835.

SELECT SCHOOL,

R. H. GRAVES, Principal. THIS SCHOOL, LOCATED IN GRANVILLE CO., N. C., about 9 miles South of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles Southwest of Lynesville depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.

The locat on has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence, in the community. Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of board and tuition for a session of 20 weeks, is \$75, payable in advance. The number of pupils limited.

The Principal, having been engaged in teaching for the last 19 years of his life, and for the most part in connection with some of the first institutions in the State, is, of course

known, to some extent, in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville Co., N. C. Oct. 31, 1855.

AUCTION:

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, THE
3d of November next, at 101/2 o'clock, A. M., in front of
my auction store, on Fayetteville street, a quantity of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of beds and bedding, bureaus, wardrobes, chairs, &c.

As soon as this sale closes I will also sell, at the residence of Maj. W. J. Clarke, a quantity of furniture and various other articles. Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. J. LITCHFORD, Auctioneer. Oct. 29, 1855.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED TILL THE
15th November, for ninety cords of good oak or hickory wood, and thirty cords of good split pine wood, to be
delivered, and corded, in the wood-yard at the Institution
for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. The wood must be sufficiently small to be well corded. Old and decaying wood
will not be received. The wood may be delivered at interwill not be received. The wood may be delivered at inter-

Part of the payment will be reserved till the contract is complied with.

Proposals left with E. P. Guion or Jno. C. Palmer.

E. P. GUION, | Executive J. C. PALMER, | Committee. Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1855. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN COURT OF EQUITY.—Timothy W. Ward and others vs. John P. Turner and Hardy W. B. Price—Fall Term,

To Hardy W. B. Price, Sin:—You are hereby notified to appear before the Honorable the Judge of this Court, at the Court House in Williamston, at the ensuing term, to be held on the last Monday in February, 1856, and plead, answer, or demur to the amended bill of the complainants above named, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against you, and the same heard accordingly.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of said Court at

office, in Williamston, this the 24th day of October, A. D.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E. 1097-w6w.